## LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE. LONDON GREATLY EXCITED OFER

SOME REMARKABLE MURDERS. A Mysterious Man Who Kills Pallen We men in the Street and Terribly Matilates
Their Bodies-Depew Will Import Some
Material for Stump Speeches-The Prince
of Wales Less Bored by Idiots Than
Usual — Ecyal Mountaineers — Strange
Amusement of a Celebrated Chinese Lady.

Oppyrighted, 1888 by Tax Sun Printing and Publishin LONDON, Sept. 8 .- This great city has forgotten all about polities, international compliestions, and other things which usually interout it, and its millions are thinking and talking only of the horrible murder of a wretched go man in Whitechapel, that most miserable and thickly crowded section of London. The bor ror of this murder is increased by the fact that it is the fourth crime of the same kind, all apparently without motive, all perpetra ced upon wretched women of the lowest class. till com mitted beyond doubt by the same 's urderou flend or madman, and each a mege horrible and bloodthirsty crime than the last. The report circulated in the afternoon that the crimi nal had been captured in the p arson of an insane Jew turns out to be fals e, and the murderer is still at large.

Your correspondent has just returned from an inspection of the local fly and of the dingy courtyard of the small ' odging house in which the woman was but shered. The miserable inhabitants were c'austering like files about lamp posts at the t nulle house doors, scanning the passers by with morbid hope and curiosity. and formulating most wild and romantic theories. The unhappy women from whose ranks the mi greerer had chosen his four victims were, much less numerous on the than usual, and those poor whom want had driven out wrotche. ore invariably seen walking two or or together and displaying a nervous il sidity in striking contrast with their usua searing. Everybody was relating more and more horrible details of the murder, but with out equalling the truth. Imagine flendish in genuity exhausted in efforts to horribly mal treat a human body and it will give some idea

Of the victim. Annie Sievey, or "Black ie," little is known. She was simply one of the countiess throng of homeless, friendles women. Her death, but for its brutality, mus have been a release to herself and a gain to society. It had come as a blessing to an individual whom I found industriously feigning tragic sorrow and collecting a penny each from the morbid crowd that pressed in to the new scene of crime.

Suggestions as to forming a vigilance committee have been made by two newspapers and are eagerly taken up in the locality of the murder. The police will have to watch these enthus astic outbursts or there will be trouble among the ignorant men of Whitechapel, who are new to the institution of lynching. One newspaper goes so far as to recommend that the stream shall constitute themselves guards to follow upon the beat of every woman of the eleas whence the monster draws his victims. to arrange whistling or other signals with women, and pounce on all characters who

The police are industriously looking for certain individual, who is probably innocent. Since Kriday's murder, one newspaper has ring for the arrest of a so Leather Apron, who is minutely described, have who is probably a half mythical character, it not altogether the product of some heated imon. This individual is supposed to prey upon the lowest class of women, whom he sekmails. Here is a part of his description as given to the police:

He is 5 feet 4 or 5 inches in height, and wears s dark, close-fitting cap. He is thick set and has an unusually thick nock. His hair is black and closely clipped. His age is about 38 or 40. He has a small black moustache. The distinguishing feature of his costume is a leather he gets his nickname. His expression is sintster, and seems to be full of terror for th women who describe it. His eyes are small and glittering. His lips are usually parted in a grin, which is not only not reassuring, but excessively repellant. He always carries of leather knife, as sharp as leather knives are wont to be. This knife a number of the women have seen. His name nobody knows. In moving about he never makes any noise. What he wears on his feet the women do not know but they agree that he moves noiselessly. His uncanny peculiarity to them is that they never see him or know of his presence until he is se by them. Leather Apron never by any chance attacks a man. He has a pal named

Leather Apron is in all probability simply one of the despicable class of creatures numerous here as everywhere, known in police language as Alphonses in Paris and as lovers in New York. A leather apron was found day beside the murdered woman. This does not prove that the fanciful Leather Apron did the deed, but that the real murderer is a man of some intelligence who reads the newspapers, and thought by leaving purposely a eather apron to strengthen the theory which had been gaining ground as to the murderer's identity. It is certain that the creature who makes murder his delight, whether insane or not, has studied the science of killing his victims without making any noise. Within a few feet of where he killed the woman this morning several persons were sleeping, among then an old woman, Mrs. Bell, whose window was open, and who declares no sound could have been made without rousing her. That the killer's love of killing grows with the number of his wictims is plain, and should the next few days develop another horrible crime, it is imposs

to guess what the British state of mind will be The opinion that this unknown man, who murders for the pleasure of killing, must be in-case, though almost universally accepted, finds opponents in the mass of those whom the atroc ities have aroused into discussions. The following case has been quoted to your correspondent as proving that a man of unquestion able sanity on all other points may have an in born love of murder:

In 1806 lived in the village of Reginsdorf Andreas Bichel, a day laborer, and his wife, a quiet industrious couple in fairly easy circum tances. They were, however, distrusted by their neighbors because they were unsociable and they added to their income by fortune telling. Young women of the neighborhood used to visit Bichel's house to look into the wonderful giass in which they could see their fortunes Catherina Leidel went to look into the gines and was never seen alive again. So did Bar-bara Beisinger, and she also vanished mysteriously. Bichel explained that through his influ ence they had obtained rich husbands and had neighbors. The friends were not satisfied. The house was searched, and thanks to the keen seent of a policeman's dog the missing girls' bodies were found in an outbuilding under a wood pile. It was evident that the mur derder, after killing them, had disembowelied them and torn out their bearts.

Biobel finally confessed the crime. He had killed both girls in the same way. After enticing them into his house to have their for tunes told, he persuaded them as an essential to the efficacy of his ineantations to let him tie their hands behind their backs and bandage their eyes. Having killed his victims he cut open the bodies and bathed his hands in and meared the floor of the house with blood. His only motive outside of pure just for blood was to sourse the poor girls' clothing, for which,

however, he admitted he had no need. Bichel was beheaded in due course, but the crime is still remembered, and it is one on the psychological aspects of which scientific German oriminalists love to dwell.

Mr. Depew started for home on Wednesday. When the Ems gets to New York he will be found plump, cheerful, and much improved by his stay at Homburg, where he wisely refrained from taking the waters. I saw him last on Sunday at Lady Pulestons, where, after luncheon, he gave to a dozen Englishmen an dea of the right way to tell a funny story. He said the latest complaint he had heard against Blaine was that he had gone home on a ship flying the British colors. For his part, he would go home on an Irish boat if he could find one, and if not, on a German boat as being next best calculated to be approved of in America. Mr. Depew ap peared also to have a red in soak for Mr. Cleveland, and he has a story of a conversation with some Englishmen, destined in Mr. Depew's mind to counteract the effect of Mr Cleveland's message about the fisheries. Englishmen, Mr. Depew says, tell him they are not at all discouraged about Cleveland. "He had to make an anti-English show." they say. "to keep Harrison out of the White House, but at bottom he is our friend, and will do what is right to us by giving us free trade, so let's keep Canada quiet, and help Cleveland by giv-

ing him the appearance of having silenced us. Mr. Depew may be trusted to have this line of argument well worked up when he gets to America, and to make the best use of it. While here he appears to have been giving folks the correct idea of American feelings on the Irish question, which is needed after the Irish outpourings of men like Hurlbert and others which are gladly taken by the Tories as reliable expressions of American feeling. Lord Spencer has communicated to Mr. Glad-

stone with great satisfaction the substance of a conversation which he had in Homburg with a well-known American, who, I am autho to say, was Chauncey M. Depew. Mr. Depew pointed out to Lord Spencer, as a remarkable result of the Irish policy of Mr. Gladstone and the Liberal party, that it had entirely altered the views of the Irish in America. Formerly Irish-Americans were all for separation. Knowing it could be achieved only by rebellion, they were hopeless and desperate. They hated England and the English, and were prepared to sanction any steps for thwarting the Government and damaging the nation. Finding themselves unexpectedly in full cooperation with one of the great political parties, they have in modes of thought and in fashion of speech returned to constitutional methods. They no longer rail at England, but are desirous of rendering whatever help is possible to enable Ireland to become a loyal integral portion of the British empire. This Lord Spencer spoke of as one of the earliest and hitherto unnoted victories of the Home Rule cause. It had greatly impressed and encouraged him.

When Gen. Boulanger disappeared from the public gaze, he announced his intention of travelling incognito. Whether he has travelled or not, he has carried cut the incognito pro gramme, for nobody knows where he is, though every one has a theory. It is doubtful whether he will be much alarmed at the only Boulangist news of Importance, which is that some Frenchmen have organized the League of Republican Action, which is intended to fight him and his ways.

Royal people have been making themselve conspicuous in various ways as usual, and some of their doings are worth telling about.

A good deal of interest centres in the recently engaged couple. Princess Sophie, sister of the new German Emperor, and Prince Constantine, son of the King of Greeco. A lot has been said about Princess Sophie from her having been at San Remo with her father, the deceased Emperor. She is well made, pleasant, plain, threatens i get fat like her grandmother. Queen Victoria is good natured, kind to her friends, and will make a good mother to the future little Greek princes and princesses. Prince Constantine his looks. With the latter most people are unacquainted. He is gawky, which may pass away with age. His face is rather puffy and decidedly plain, and he does not look intelligent, but his body is big, and if with exercise he acquires muscular control of his arms and legs he will look well, instead of ridiculous, in a uniform, which is after all the most important thing for princes nowadays. Constanting will one day be not only the King of Greece, but the first Greek King by birth and religion. For the latter reason and as he has never done any harm the Greek people, who do not care for his father, are fond of him. The day of the marriage isn't fixed. The question as to whether Sophie will have to join the Greek Church may be safely answered in the affirmative. It must seem funny to the Princess to get by marriage not only a new name, like an American girl, but also a new people, a new nationality, and a new religion.

The squabble between the King and Que of Servia goes on. Sympathy is with the Queen, but common sense with the King. though he did make a mistake in prohibiting any public celebration of her fête day yesterday, even forbidding the usual service in the Bel-grade church of which she is patroness. Queen Natulie, disgusted with her treatment in Austria and Germany, will go to Russia and meet the Ozar and Czarina, with hope of obtaining sympathy from them, she being Russian. But it is doubtful whether she will get any substantial help. Russia does not want to affront Austria by interfering with Servia, and poor Queen Natalie will probably be informed that she must fight her conjugal fight alone. In fact, the Russian police on Thursday confiscated 10,000 copies of a pamph-let in Bussian defending Natalie and entitled "The Martyr Queen," which proves direct imperial interference. Although the date for hearing the royal divorce case put off, the King seems determined to gain his end, and if the Queen should obtain permission to appear in person, the revelations will be most discouraging to those who believe in the

divine right theory. The people of Great Britain are very funny about their Queen. A part of the time they enlarge on their own loyalty, and want to murder an Irish band for refusing to play tune asking the Deity to save her, but moroften they devote their energies to pouring out upon her Majesty sound abuse, illy disguised with a thin veneer of loyalty. The general complaint is that she will not live in London, and will marry herself and her children off to Germans, but now they've got something new. Queen Victoria, it seems, has been detected buying things at the Cooperative Stores. These are huge commercial organizations which sell everything, monopolize trade, and The British tradesman's howl of anguish is very plereing now that he finds his Queen joining those who grind him. It strikes him, no doubt, as hollow mockery, under the circumstances, to keep his place spattered with lions and unicorns and signs telling how he supplies boots or guns or chicks to her royal

Majesty and all her family. The Queen's oldest boy, the Prince of Wales has been heard from about his stay in Hamburg. He is quoted as saying his principal comfort came from the fact that this season idiotic young men, principally Americans, who usually bored him by copying his dress to a nicety, had refrained from doing so. It is to be hoped the idiots to whom the Prince refer red will, if they really exist in America, con-

ider themselves snubb The costume worn by his groyal Highness

year ago to discourage imitators is worth de scribing. It was a suit of ugly blanket-col ored tweed, a red shirt, blue collar, cream colored soft low-crowned hat, orange band, and blue silk handkerchief. This was not copied. The friends of his Royal Highness will be glad to learn he is having a good time travelling, shooting, and drinking very exten-

To the titles which the Empress of Austria and Princess Valerie have hitherto borne, the admiring European press and public have solemnly added that of Illustrious Mountaineers They earned the title this way They started on Wednesday from Ischl to Clinchhohe, Sarstein Mountain, climbed quarter way up, and then climbed down again, this proves that the health of the Aus trian Empress must be better, which gives satisfaction to all who admire that plucky horsewoman. The mother of the Emperor of China is no

longer Regent, and so, free from the cares of State, has turned frolicsome. This fact, which will merely interest the world at large, fills with deep alarm her Imperial Majesty's atmen, and this is why. To amuse herself the Empress plays a game which only Chinese can call by its name, which sounds like mon heirha, and is a sort of tag played in the dark. Latterly her Majesty, not content with playing in a big dark room, has been playing on the big lake in the palace grounds without any lights one boat trying to catch another in the darkness. On this account the boatmen object. Some have run away, and others are begging leave to resign, for Chinese law is severe, and they cannot refuse to race their im perial mistress around in the dark, though coatmen who might drown her. however unwilling, know that a painful death would be de vised for themselves and all their families.

In three days Princess Lectitia Bona parte will be married to her uncle, the Duke of Aosta, at Turin, and in after life she can never complain that her friends did not do what they could to make the wedding a success. The Kings of Italy and Portugal will be the witnesses and all the people with great name who can possibly spare time will be on hand. Presents have poured in without end, and if she is at all like most young women the Princess must be very happy, particularly as she is plain and could not have done so well had she been differently situated in life.

The new Emperor of Germany's energy and capacity for hard work are marvellous, and but for his supply of self-sufficiency might in time overcome even his mental narrowness and really make of him almost as great a man as he imagines himself to be. He is constantly giving proofs of marvellous indifference to fatigue. On Thursday morning at daybreak he was deer stalking at Potsdam. Then came a hard day's work on State papers. Then without sleep he started with a suite of officials for the military manceuvres at Dombrowka. away off in Posen, where he arrived yesterday morning at 5 o'clock. He held a reception at that hour of dignitaries, rode off to the manœuvres, and never left his horse till 9, then back to Dombrowka, gave a breakfast to twenty in his saloon carriage and then started back to Potsdam, and worked at state business until late at night. That is the sort of thing he is doing all the time, and which elicits the admiration even of those who must appreciate the danger of having his hotheaded self for a ruler with only Bismarck to curb him.

It is believed the Emperor, on his round o imperial visits, will stop here. That is sad for Queen Victoria, for he will come formally and nombousiv, and she will have to come to town to receive him in full state, instead of pack ing him in some hotel, as she does with royal visitors usually. The visit is expected in November, as the Emperor wants to see the House of Commons in session. At the Oratory Brompton to-day Mr. Harold Gould Hender son, son of the late John C. Henderson of New York, partner of Eugene Kelly, was married to Agnes, only daughter of Lorenzo D. and Rose Rondebush of New York. The service was performed in the St. Winifred's Chapel by the William Loughnans. A select circle of friends were present. There were no bridesmaids. The bride was attired in a beautiful white armour silk costume, trimmed with orange blossoms, which looked like marble, and she wore ornaments of pearls and diamonds. The dress was a most magnificent one, designed and manufactured by Worth of Paris. The bride was given away by her brother After the wedding the company drove to the Langham Hotel, where breakfast was served to about forty guests. Among the company present were the American Minister and Mrs Pholos. Mr. and Mrs. Manton Marble, Mr. Eugene Kelly, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Dodreil, Mr and Mrs. Martin Conway, and many others The table was decorated with many of the

The weather improved this week, but the temperature has been low, with occasional heavy rains. Harvest is now in full swing, but warm weather is urgently needed. If there is much more rain there will be comlittle new English available in a few months. As far as ascertainable, the yield seems to be over average seven per cent., about the average twenty-two per cent.. under the average seventy-one per cent. In the market a large business has been done at equal to about one per cent. per bushel advance. A still further advance asked by holders checks business, and

resellers of Russian wheats have appeared at ess money. On the Stock Exchange the market for American securities opened firm at the beginning of the week. The adverse reports of the wheat erop and a rumor that the St. Paul dividend would be passed and that the earnings of that and other Granger roads were less satisfactory caused a sharp reaction on Wednesday at lower prices. Fresh buyers came in, while the shorts also took advantage to cover and the market is good in tone today, though not at the best points of the week.

Parson Davis's Friends Will Not Allow Him to Again Break the Law. Boston, Sept. 8. - Parson Davis, who breathed defiance against the laws even while stepping from jail after serving a year's sen tence for breaking those same laws, finds that ne is in the bands of friends who will not permit him to again put his head in the legal 200se. Yesterday he said he should again go on the Common and preach without securing the license required by the city ordinances. This afternoon his friends put their heads together, and, after a long consultation, Major Jones, his lawyer, went to the City Hall and asked for a permit to allow the Rev. Mr. Davis to preach on the Commons to-morrow. It was near the hour of closing, and acting Mayor near the hour of closing, and acting Mayor Barry, the President of the Council, who had been attending to the business in the Mayor's office all day, had just left the hall. He was found later, however, and the permit was granted. Mr. Davis was not informed of what was being done. He can now preach on the Common without molestation and with a clear conscience, for he has not recognized the hated law. But if he goes on the Common he will preach under the protection of the license which he has persistently spurned.

"A Timely Suggestion." Parties about furnishing their homes will find it to their interest to visit the Munai Furniture and Mrg. Company's warsrooms, 853 sh av. where a full line of fine and medium grades of furniture is displayed, at prices which cannot be equalled; also carpets rugs art squares Ac. Cash or credit ised for catalogue.—do.

Ludles in Deltente Henlth And persons in need of building up should not fail to use the Boy's Read brand of earra quality Guinness's Stout, bottled in London by Read Brea Everywhere.—249. Established in 1885.

OUR DISPUTE WITH CANADA.

SIR PETER MITCHELL'S STORY OF THE FISHERIES TROUBLES.

He Thinks the New Trenty was a Partial Surrender of Canada's Claims, and that the Sober Second Thought of the Ameri-cans will be in Favor of It-The Proed Retailation, he flays, will Injure the United States More than Canada.

MONTREAL, Sept. 8 .- The man who is genrally credited with knowing more than any one else about the tangled, turgid, and troubleome fisheries question is Sir Peter Mitchell. He was Minister of Marine and Fisheries for nearly eight years, a member of the Cabinet from 1867 to 1878, and he has occupied a prominent position in Parliament for thirty-two In a country where servility and caution among prominent men are predominant haracteristics, he is known as a fearless and energetic public servant.

'It is remarkable." he said to-day, "to note now much misinformation prevails in the United States on the fisheries question. Suppose you give THE SUN a succinet and

detailed account of the whole question?" Mr. Peter Mitchell pondered deeply a moment as he looked at the ashes on his digar. and then moving his chair against one of the big pillars in the corridor of the Windsor Hotel, he said: "I'll do it."

"What," I asked, " is in your opinion the origin of the trouble between Canada and the United States ?"

The basis of Canada's claim to the fisheries on her seaconst." he said, "is the convention of 1818. It is explicit and well defined. America agreed to it, and under its conditions all the fishing in bays and estuaries and for three miles outside the bays and headlands were to be the exclusive property of the subjects of Great Britain. This rule was recognized by the United States and enforced by England up to 1854, when a reciprocity treaty was entered into by the two countries. It was to run until either country gave two years' notice of its termination. This treaty developed trade immensely in both and was decidedly beneficial to Americans and to us, but a feeling of antagonism grew up in the United States against Canada from the belief that we favored the South. Speculators from the Atlantic cities of the United States used St. John and Halifax to fit out vessels with munitions of war and ran the blockades of Southern ports. Canada had to father these sins, despite the fact that quite a number of our people were distinctly in favor of the North. The general feeling against us in the States, however, was so strong that in 1864 the Administration gave notice of the termination of the eciprocity treaty. It expired, therefore, in

"What." I asked. "were the main features of the reciprocity treaty?"

"It gave," said Sir Peter. " to American fishrmen the same privileges as our own fishermen enjoyed, in consideration of the reciprocal trade and entry of Canadian fish free into American markets. On the annulment of this treaty things naturally fell back to the old basis of the convention of 1818, and Canada again claimed the exclusive privilege of fishing within the three-mile limit of the coasts. The British Government foresaw trouble. American fishermen had by that time enjoyed full liberty in our waters so long that it was feared that they would not readily return to the old-time restrictions. Pending further arrangements, Great Britain erdered Canada to Issue iteenses for the year to American fishermen who chose to accept them. This Canada reluctantly consented to do as she felt that the longer the settlement was postponed the more difficult it would be to provent a clash. At the end of one year nothing had been done, and Canada renewed the licenses for the second, and eventually for the third time. We organized a force of eight police vessels to maintain order and prevent Americans who had no license from fishing in our waters. Several American vessels were seized, adjudicated upon, and sold for violation of treaty rights. I was at that time Minister of Marine, and I reported to the British Government the necessity of taking active steps to have the difficulties settlement with the United States on the fisheries question.

"You have now," said Sir Poter, lighting a again claimed the exclusive privilege of fish-

eries question.

"You have now." said Sir Peter, lighting a fresh cigar, "the early history from the first agreement in 1818 up to the reciprocity treaty of 1854, its anaulment in 1856, and the vaciliation and troubles to 1870. Great Britain claimed that the three-mile line should be desired that the three-mile line should be desired in the third of the const. England recognized one exception, that of the bay of Fundy, where the headland on one side was American and on the other Canadian. An American vessel was selzed here and afterward released by the Government on this account. In consequence of this decision an opinion grow up and of should be decision and on the other Canadian. An American the More trouble followed. After reseated appeals to England about the fisheries question. a Commission was appointed, and in 1871 and 1872 what is known as the Treaty of Washington was adonted. By this treaty, in return for certain concessions in the way of admitting our 18th free into America, the fishermen of the United States were again permitted to only of the wast that treat become."

"Until 1886, when American grave two years' notice of the termination, for some reason best known to themselves, of the fishery clauses of the Treaty of Washington. The rights of their fishermen to fish in our waters were thus terminated. We immediately replaced the police boats to enforce the rules of the convention or treaty of 1818, to which you will see everything manner in which the Canadianc cities for the fishermen in which the Canadianc cities for the forced their rights was bitterly complained of by American Ilshermen as being harsh and opporessive. In many instances American vessels, which had no logar right under the treaty of 1818 to enter the three-mile limit, except for wood, water, shelter, or repairs, abused their privileges, it is alleged, by violating our customs laws and burjust plat from our fishermed. And some of them for very frivolous Infraedon some of the manner of the two reads of the procession of a sew contro

ated the greatest alarm here, and gave away our case before he understood it or even reached this country. This excited alarm in Canada. We realized that Mr. Chamberlain had come out to get a settlement whether it suited Canada or not. At first some confidence was felt in Sir Charles Tupper, but how far he abandoned Canada's claims we are able to judge by the protocols had before Parliament. They were composed of the inspiring formulas "Conference met' and 'Conference adjourned,' and nothing else. The treaty shows that Mr. Chamberlain, influenced by the British Government, was seconded by Sir Charles Tupper in making all valuable concessions in favor of the United States, Many of these conceded rights were in direct violation of the treaty of 1818. The announcement that Charles Tupper has recently been rewarded by the British Government by the title of Baronet is significant. The giltler of this may reward him for his failure to lay before us what he did to uphold Canada's interests in the Conference. Fearing that the Senate would not ratify this treaty, a modus vivendi was agreed upon, by which American fishermen were entitled to extensive privileges during two years, My bellef is that the whole idea of the modus vivendi was to give the American people time to reflect on the great advantage to them which the treaty offered after the heat and turnoil of the Presidential election was over. No matter which party, Hepublican or Democratic, succeeds, the sober second thoughts of the American people will be to accept the Chamberlain refused a title for his share, he will later on accept it. Bir Charles Tupper, who was at one time a fearless and independent Canadian statesman, will henceforth reside in London."

What about the transport of fish in bond? "Such a thing was never contemplated by the Convention of 1818. Then there were not railroad, and the conflictons were all different. It seemed to me unneighborly to prevent Americans from enjoying privileges which, by their commercial treats, they granted to us. The ated the greatest alarm here, and gave away our case before he understood it or even

insiery one. It very seriously affects Canada's railroad interests and helps on the hostility of the States, and, to some extent, justifies the unfreindliness of Americans. I must not be understood to justify the unfriendliness referred to, as I think a great deal too much has been made of it. The Americans have made more of it than circumstances warranted."

"Supposing the Senate gives Cleveland the asked-for power, what effect will it have on the trade of Canada's"

"Anything that tends to limit the trade of two countries lying as closely together as Canada and the United States, must to some extent injure the prosperity of both, but, in my opinion, it will affect the trade of Canada less than the United States. Had this occurred twenty years ago, it would have paralyzed our trade for six months of the year, but our winter ports of Hallfax and St. John now have ample railway communication with the Pacific slope through the full extent of Canada, and there are eight or ten steamer lines running from this country to Eurone. The President's slope through the full extent of Canada, and there are eight or ten steamer lines running from this country to Europe. The President's retailatory action would increase the volume of business on our own roads and would not prevent our carrying goods from the Northwest for transportation to Europe, Minneapells, St. Paul, Duluth, and other Northwestern points. In a word, we don't care a rap what President Cleveland does. We regret the lack of cordiality on the part of America, but we are not worried."

What will the attitude of England be?"

What will the attitude of England be?" "What will the attitude of England be?"

"Judging from the past," said Mr. Mitchell.
"England will stand a great deal of sacrifice on the part of her colonies, but if any act of injustice be done England will protect her colonies. If she fails in that Canada will realize that the bonds of fealty and responsibility to the empire are ended."

"What were Sallisbury's instructions to the Canadian Premier in relation to President Cleveland's measage?"

"From what I know of the tendencies of the British Government, the instructions are to maintain peace with honor at all risks."

"Are the people of Canada thoroughly loyal?"

"Are the people of the loyal?"

The great mass of people do not desire to disturb existing relations, though many believe that closer union with the United States would lead to a more prosperous condition of Canada; but at present I think the sentiment of the distribution of the loyalty is stronger than the sentiment of interest." torest." What do you think of the President's

"What do you think of the President's course?"

I had looked on Cleveland's Administration as successful, and thought he would be just, but that the head of a great country should one day blow hot and the next day blow cold, as he has in first recommending the Chamberlain treaty and then taking precisely the opposite tack on the eve of an election is almost inconceivable. I had looked upon Cleveland as a statesman, but his recent message has, in my optinion, reduced him to the position of a parish politician."

"Will the Canadian Government retaliate on us," I asked, "by repealing the border privileges which the United States now enjoy?"

If the Canadian Government pursues a

us." I asked. "by repealing the border privi-leges which the United States now enjoy?"

"If the Canadian Government pursues a
"If the Land in the light of the kind. It wise policy it will do nothing of the kind. It would be simply cutting off its nose to spite its face, to use a common but forcible phrase, Meanwhile Great Britain will suggest and advise, and our Government will obey."

This interview was written out in full, read and endorsed by Mr. Peter Mitchell before it was put on the wire.

was put on the wire. BLAKELY HALL.

CAME IN WITH PUMPS GOING.

The Nevada Took in a Good Deal of Water After her Accident.

With her pumps going, the Guion steamship Nevada, which broke the tail shaft of her propeller at 8:40 o'clock on Wednesday evening last and was towed back to New York. arrived at her pier last night under the escort of a flotilla of tugs. Her pumps had been going from the time of the accident until the ship got in to prevent the water from the shaft tunnel from flooding her engine room. Capt Cushing declined to go into the details of the

There were nineteen intermediate passen There were nineteen intermediate passengers en board, principally women. One of then said that most of the passengers were in their bunks when they were awakened by a thumping in the stern of the boat. All rushed on deck, but the officers quieted them and then made an investigation. The shaft was found to have broken close to the propeller. The pumps began to work an hour after the accident.

made an investigation. The shaft was found to have broken close to the propeller. The pumps began to work an hour after the accident.

The entire length of the shaft is inclosed in a long, tudinal water-tight compartment running from the propeller to the engine room. Several of the passengers and one of the crew say that the water ran through this tube into the engine room until there were two feet of water on the engine room floor. Farly on Thursday morning the beats were in rendiness to be lowered, but the Captain saw that he could then control the leak, and the passengers were reassured.

The Guion line's superintendent says that the water was confined entirely to one watertight compartment, and even if that had been entirely flooded the safety of the ship would not have been endangered. The pumping was simply a precautionary measure, he said. No part of the vessel's cargo is damaged.

The Cyclone on the Gulf Const of Mexico CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 8., via Galveston .-Vera Cruz despatches say that the cyclone struck there three days ago. The wind was from the north, and so continued until this morning, when it veered to the southeast. It was blowing "big guns." and the rain accom panying came down in torrents. Three large vessels were driven ashore and wrecked last night, and several smaller craft were also lost, As the morning grew the wind increased in violence, and now shows no signs of abatement

olence, and now shows no signs of abatement.
All steamers are detained, and work on all wharves is suspended. A large freight bark, the Agricola, has been wrecked just off the shore. The crew are still on board, and are in a perflous situation. Assistance cannot be sent them.

In this city the weather following the cyclone is very cold and rainy.

Later advices from Vera Cruz state that the storm is increasing. A Mexican bark has collided with the Spanish steamer Cindad de Cadiz. Both vessels are badly damaged. The crew of the wrocked French bark Agricola have been saved. An American steamer in port is in danger. She is holding her ground with great difficulty. Alrendy many houses have been unroofed and great damage done to property in the city.

Damage by Frest. TROY, Sept. 8.-Despatches from many points

north of this city confirm the reports of extensive dam age by resterday's frosts. Corn and potato crops have suffered greatly, and a large preportion of the buck wheat drop has been destroyed. It is estimated in som-places that half of the late crop has been injured be

Robert Sarrett's Condition.

Ringwood, Sept. 8.—Hobert Garrett became quite wielers to day when he found that he could not as out doors owner to the weather. His mind is gradually becoming weater. Motel Royal Restaurant. Always reliable; prompt and afficient service, of the highest standard. The favorite resort f

JUDGE LEARNED'S PROTEST.

His Letter to the Reform Club Sustaining Gov. Hill and Criticising the Resolutions. ALBANY, Sept. 8 .- The following letter was sent to New York to-day:

ALBANY, Sept. 6, 1886. Calnin Tomphins Fan. Secretary pro tem. : DEAR SIR-I have received to-day your card containing resolutions to be presented the 8th inst.. and requesting members of the club to be present, or define their position by letter. I cannot be present, and while I do not wish to enter into any discussion, I am unwilling that my silence should seem to be an approval of the resolutions. A recent circular of the club speaks of its immediate atm as the "effective agitation in favor of tariff reform." Noticing its work in this tariff reform." Noticing its work in this line I had not expected that it would engage in an attack on Gov. Hill. I regret that it has done so. Personally and politically I am a friend of Gov. Hill. I do not think that the preamble of your resolutions is true. I am opposed to their adoption, and I hope that they will be voted down by the club. Very truly yours.

WM. L. LERRNED.

137 MEN DROWNED.

Six French Fishing Vessels Engulfed in Storm Off the Const of Recland.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Sept. 8 .- Capt. Ryan of the schooner A. D. Story, which arrived from Iceland last night, reports great destruction among the French fishing fleet during April, on the south const of Iceland. As this is the codfishing ground for the French, the whole French fleet were concentrated in this locality when a terrible storm came up which locality when a terrible storm came up which engulfed six vessels and their crews. One other vessel lost her Cantain and three men. As near as could be ascertained the number lost was 187. Many of the vessels were so badly damaged that they had to be abandoned. Three hundred men were left in destitute condition in Iceland until a steamer carried them away. They endured many hardships while there, the supply of food being limited. The American vessels have done fairly and suffered no serious mishaps. The schooner Landseer was reported sailing for a new fishing ground off a place called Westernland. 250 miles from Dyiefjord, where no American vessel had over fished.

WETTER HERE THAN ANYWHERE ELSE Not Much Chance of the Two Approaching Storms Meeting Mere,

There was no indication last night of a letup in the rain. The official weather man said that we must probably walk through puddles for several days to come. The heaviest downpour yesterday was right in this town. The record was 1's inches at 8 P. M. Wet weather is general east of the Mississippi. West it is clear. The coming storm from the West doesn't amount to much. Its centre was north of Milwaukee yesterday, and it will pass off north before the cyclone from the South can get here. This cyclone was first noticed off Havana. Last night it was kicking up a row off the northern coast of Florida. It is likely to follow the Gulf Stream and not come ashore. If it blows over us it will give us more rain, but there is likely to be plenty from the West without it. High winds ruled last night off the New England coast and the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Somebody in power on the Morris and Essex Rallroad was evidently alarmed at the rumors of an approaching cyclone, and concluded that we were in for a cold spell, as all the stoves in early trains were filled with roaring fires yesterday. Inasmuch as the weather turned out accessively humid, the atmosphere in the ears amount to much. Its centre was north of Milearly trains were filled with rearing free yea-terday. Inasmuch, as the weather turned out excessively humid, the atmosphere in the cars was uncomfortably like that in a Turkish bath. The passengers kept the windows open even during the rain, and they invoked upon the head of the too-careful official various kinds of vangence.

March - All Domanton Com on Townston b Col. David E. Austen of the Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, paid a visit to Albany recently and on his return sent out an order for a counsel of officers at the Flatbush avenue armory on Monday evening. A rumor pre-vailed in Brooklyn yesterdny to the effect that all the colonels of State regiments had been summoned singly to Albany and that their visit was in some way connected with the President's retailation message. It was said that the Adjutant-General had been conferring with the commanding officers on the situ-

ation.

National Guardsmen in Brooklyn last night ridiculed the story. Col. David E. Austen was out of town and esuld not be seen. No other of Brooklyn's colonels has been to Albany lately.

To Annul President Elchardson's Charter RONDOUT, Sept. 8 .- Gen. George W. Wingate, on behalf of the Attorney-General, made application before Judge Parker in Supreme Court. Special Term, this afternoon for leave to begin suit against the Atlantic Avenue Rail-road Company of Brooklyn to forfeit its char-ter on the ground that it is operating some of its roads without the consent of the local au-thorities; that it, had leased a portion of its line to the Long Island Railroad and was thereby exacting double fares, and also that its right to operate on Atlantic avenue had ceased. Charles P. Bacon appeared in opposi-tion. The order was granted. This is the suit so long talked of in Brooklyn.

The Cunarder Umbris. from Liverpool, was in her dock at the foot of Clarkson street at 7 P. M. yes terday. The time of her passage was six days six hour and eleven minutes, only an hour behind her record The officers say that not a glimpse of the City of New York was caught on their liast trio east, which turned out not to be a race, but a procession. The Umbris brought over 630 cablin passengers. Among them were the following physicians on their way to the medical conference at Washington: Dr. A. E. Durham, senior surgeon of dury Hospitali Dr. Reginald Harrison, Mr. Victor Horsley, Sir William McCormac, and Dr. William Ord of St. Thomas's Hospital. Sam Bloan of the Lackawann Hailroad was a passenger, and the steamer ham Bloan took him off at Quarantine. There were also on beard ex-Mayor Cooper, Mrs. A. S. Rewitt and her daughters. Bishop Whittaker and Bishop Whitpale, Mr. James D. Smith, Miss Emma Juch, Alderman Hugh Ferrigan, the Earl of Ancram, and Viscount Emissione. York was caught on their flast trip east, which turned

Col. Brown's Summer Residence Burned. GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., Sept. 8 .- The gummer residence of Wm L. Brown, proprietor of the New York Daily Ness, together with the stables, a carriage and outhouses were burned this morning. The house was one of the finest in town. There was no water sup-ply on the place. The place was recently purchased from the dibbons estate. The fire originated in a pile of sales in the wood house.

Louis, Sept. 8.-There has been a big war in W. A. Mestayers, "Ritty" company which cul-minated here to day in the retirement of Massager Sio-cum, who will be succeeded in the management by Hestayer. Siocum cut out of the play a questionable song and dance by Miss Jennie Williams, which the public had branded as immoral, and from this sprang-lite row.

South Carolina Crops Injured by Halg. CHARLESTON, Sept. 8 .- All the rivers of South Carolina are on a boom, and the crop prospect has been seriously impaired. Heavy rains all over the State have delayed the harvesting of the rice and cotton crops, and the corn and cotton on the river lands, the richest and most productive in the State, have been either destroyed or seriously damaged.

Suffelk County Convention

RIVERHEAD, Sept. 8.—The Suffolk County Democratic Convention held here this afternoon elected as delegates to the State Convention, Edward A. Hawkins, George A. Hooper, and Edwin Baily, and as alternates, Setah H. Brewster, George R. Cleves, and John H. Green. Resolutions endorsing President Civelendris and Gov. Hill's administrations were adopted unanimously. The delegates were instructed to support Goy. Hill.

Blaine to Speak in New York State. AUGUSTA, Mc., Sept. 8.-Mr. Blaine has decided to start for New York on Sept. 29, and he will make acveral speaches there before going West on his West-ern trip. He will be accumpanied by Gen. Alger, Gen. Francer, Gen. King of Maryland, and Walker Blaine.

Signal Office Prediction. For Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massa. chusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, light rains, clearing during Sunday; slightly warmer; southerly

For eastern New York, eastern Pennsylvania, New Jorsey, and Delaware, light rains, followed by fair on sounday, slightly warmer; southwesterly winds. For the District of Coundbia Maryland and Virginia, slightly warmer, generally fair, except in southern Virginia, local rains; southwesterly winds.

For western New York and western Fennsylvania, fair; stationary temperature, except in southwestern Fennsylvania, warmer; southwesterly winds.

E. & W. E. & W. "Spokane." Inquire at your furnishing store for this, the new design in collars. E. & W. - 4ds.

Ruby Royal "Soz," Exquisite dry red champagne. Sold everywhere.-Adv. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE OLD ROMAN SPEAKS. GREEZED WITH UNBOUNDED ENTHUSE ASM IN NEWARK.

The Great Manufacturing Town Turns Out to Hear lilm-fir to Forced by Illness to Sit Down Once During his Speech, and Afterward to Give Up the Attempt to to On-Affectionate Responses to his Parce well Words-A Great Demonstration.

Allen G. Thurman did not rise carly at the

Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday morning. He never does do so. But he rose well and hearty beyond even the expectations of himself and those who had built largely on the beneficial effects of a good night's rest. He speedily demonstrated his improved condition by declaring that he not only felt better but was very well and very hungry. Breakfast was or-dered, and while it was awaited his son, Allen W. Thurman, and Dr. Goldthwaite saw him. They agreed that the Judge looked surprisingly well. When they had so expressed themselves the old man imiled. and said that he had not felt better since the opening of the campaign. The serving of breakfast furnished the opportunity of proving that he was right. Bluefish, beelsteak, chops, rolls, and coffee were provided, and the result was equally complimentary to the cook and satisfactory as an index of the convalescent's condition. The next confirming incident was the call for a cigar. The Judge said that he did not want it from force of habit, but really felt an appetite for a smoke. He enjoyed it thoroughly, and remarked that this was a sure sign of his recovery. His daughter, Mrs. Cowles, the wife of Lieut, Cowles of the navy, got in early from her home in Richmond Hill, and was very much gratified at finding that her confident predictions of the provious evening had been so fully verified. She had taken the Judge's grandson, whom he call "Bumbus" out to spend the night with her. He is a big. fat boy now, and he returned to the hotel alone later. But the nickname that he got from his first baby efforts to pronounce the name of Columbus still sticks to him and seems appropriate. Mrs. McCormick, the Judge's other daughter, and also a resident of Long Island, did not call. There was no lack of relatives, however, as the Granberys, of the Judge's mother's family, called in force, David W. Granbery, another Long Islander, was one, and Mr. and Mrs. William H. Granbery, who are New Yorkers, but who came down from their summer home at Irvington.

also called to see the Judge. Among the others whose cards were received and almost all of whom saw the Judge, were Beriah Wilkins, the Ohio National Committee man; J. S. Moore, who identified himself by adding "Parsee" to his name; ex-Congressman Ben Lefevre, Edwin M. Cook of Colorado, Mrs. Stephen B. Elkins, Captain and Mrs. George H. Cook of the David's Island Military Station, Edward Everett Beil, Senators Blackburn and Hearst, Milton Sayler, C. J. Canda. C. H. Me-

dary, Landlord Hitchcock, and Col. Carlisle. The Judge was in a merry mood and sparkled with humor. The only thing that bothered him at all was his regret that he had not been able to deliver his speech on Thursday night. He had intended to make an address that was suited entirely to a Metropolitan audience, and review the issues of the campaign from a New York standpoint. The speech had not been prepared in the sense of being written out, but and been carefully considered and a few notes made of the heads to be treated of. Even the evident approach of a storm as the afternoon evident approach of a storm as the afternoon wore on did not disturb him in the least. About 3 o'clock he decided to see no one until it was time to get ready to go. He made one exception to this, and that was in the case of Stephen. E. Elkins. That was all until early dinner time, early because of the arrangements that had been made to leave the Hotel at 5:15. The old man at a hearty dinner and enjoyed it, all of his party joining him at the table.

Judge Thurman hadn't been as save since.

Judge Thurman hadn't been as spry since

Judge Thurman name been as a he was his severe attack of cholers morehus as he was at 65 last evening, when he started from the Fifth Avenue Hotel to speak in the rink at Newark. He smoked a cigar as he appeared at the Twenty-third street entrance, and declined the arm of Senutor MacPherson, the head of the comtor MacPherson, the head of the comtor MacPherson. trance, and declined the arm of Senutor MacPherson, the head of the committee of Jersey Democrats, who had come to escort him to the meeting. He was cheery to all about him. His voice was strong, and he appeared stronger and better in every way. He talked and acted like a well man, and even joked about the severe pains that came with the cholera morbus. He had his stout crock handle came and rested easily on it as he walked over the pasement to the carriage. He work a pepper and sait overcoat something like the Presideout's summer suit and a red bandanns was wound about his throat. Another peeped from the outside pocket of his light overcoat. Clustered about him on the pavement, preparatory to taking the carriages provided by the committee, his son, Allen W; his little grandson. Allen G.; his private secretary, Col. W. Allen Taylor, Congressman Beriah Wilkina, Senator McPherson. Geol, J. Watts Kearny, Dr. J. T. Wrightson. George H. Lambert. Henry H. Hart, Col. A. B. N. Harvey, W. H. Granbery, Col. R. M. Levy of Mississippi, ex-Sepator Stockton, and Richard Stockton. Consult to Rotterdam. Dr. Goldthwaite went along to hear the Judge speak. The party was driven rapidly to the Desbrosses street ferry for the Pennsylvania depot in Jersey City, where Col. Brice's private car awaited them. The car was attached to one of the racers of the road, and had been decorated with red roses and asters and other old-fashloned flowerg, of which the Judge Speak red for serve of the road, and had been decorated with red roses and asters and other old-fashloned flowerg, of which the Judge Thurman walked the distance leaning on the arm of Senator McPherson. Gev. Green and his son, ex-Gov. Abbett, State Committeeman John Edeletein, Ex-Assemblyman E. T. McLaughlin, E. P. MacDonald, and Col. E. A. Stevens were there was a generous throng, and the Judge was very bright, He spoke happily of the speech he intended to give the Jersey City folks. There was a generous throng, and the Judge was very bright, He spoke happily of the speech he i

he intended to give the Jerseymen, said he felt tiptop, and told that no Democrat in the country was more disappointed at his inability to speak in the Garden on Thursday night than he was.

The train started promptly at 7 o'clock. The Judge lighted another ebony-hund cigar and chatted all the way out. There were little gatherings at the Elizabeth station to greet him. The rain rattled down, but the train was not speeded, and everybody was in good spirits. The Chesthut street station had been selected for the stopping place. There was an interested and hearty crowd when the train ran in, but the rain was pouring down at a great rate. The familiar bandanna was seen on all sides as Judge Thurman and his escort stopped from the train and walked through the jam to the carriages that were to take them to the rink. The station is fully two miles from the rink. but it was selected in order to give the Judge a glimpse of the Easox County clubs drawn up or parading on Broad street as he was driven along. There were many thousands of Jersey Democrats in the turnout, and one very happy feature that the Judge afterward spoke of was that a number of the bands played "Auid Lang Syne." All Broad street was ablaze, and many private residences were lluminated. The display of Chinese lanterns and the quantity of red fire burned were not the least interesting features of the Jerseymen's reception. But it was suggested before the drive was over that three or lour miles to the rink, as it seemed, instead of two was a pretty long route for the Oid Roman, just out of a sick bed. But the Democrats all the way along the line were enthusiastic. They sent up ratting volleys of cheers, the fair ones waved bandannas at him, the rockets and homan candles gleamed in the rockets and homan candles gleamed in the rockets and lioman candles gleamed in the sair ones waved bandannas at him, the roes was a miserable and fort